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### MEMORANDUM

TO: Gerald E. Wuetcher, Assistant General Counsel  
Public Service Commission

FROM: Susan C. Wunderlich   
Regulations Compiler

RE: Administrative Regulation Amended After Hearing - 807 KAR 5:095

DATE: September 5, 2002

A copy of the amended after hearing administrative regulation, listed above, and the statement of consideration, are enclosed for your files.

This administrative regulation will be reviewed by the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee at its October, 2002 meeting. Please notify the proper person(s) of this meeting.

If you have any questions, please contact this office at 564-8100.

Enclosure

FILED WITH LRC  
TIME: 2p  
SEP 05 2002

*Susan C. Wunderlich*  
REGULATIONS COMPILER

1 PUBLIC PROTECTION AND REGULATION CABINET

2 Public Service Commission

3 (Amended After Hearing)

4 807 KAR 5:095. Fire protection service for water utilities.

5 RELATES TO: 278.010, 278.012, 278.015, 278.030, 278.040, 278.170(3),  
6 278.280 [~~KRS 278.030; KRS 278.040; KRS 278.160; KRS 278.170; KRS 278.230; KRS~~  
7 ~~278.280~~].

8 STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 278.040(3), 278.280(1) [~~KRS 278.012; KRS~~  
9 ~~278.015; KRS 278.030; KRS 278.040; KRS 278.160; KRS 278.170; KRS 278.230; KRS~~  
10 ~~278.280~~].

11 NECESSITY, FUNCTION AND CONFORMITY: KRS 278.040(3) authorizes the  
12 Commission to [~~provides that the Commission may~~] promulgate, pursuant to KRS  
13 Chapter 13A, reasonable regulations to implement the provisions of KRS Chapter 278.  
14 KRS 278.040(2) grants the Commission exclusive jurisdiction over utility rates and  
15 services. KRS 278.012 states that water associations are subject to the Commission's  
16 jurisdiction. KRS 278.015 expressly subjects water districts to Commission jurisdiction.  
17 KRS 278.030 authorizes utilities to collect fair, just, and reasonable rates for their  
18 services. KRS 278.170(3) provides that a utility may provide free or reduced rate water  
19 service to any city, county, urban-county, fire protection district or volunteer fire  
20 protection district for fighting fires or training firefighters under a tariff that is approved by  
21 the Commission and that requires the water user to provide water usage reports to the

1 utility on a regular basis. KRS 278.280 authorizes the Commission to prescribe rules  
2 for the performance of any service or the furnishing of any commodity of the character  
3 furnished or supplied by the utility. This administrative regulation governs a utility's  
4 provision of water for fire protection service.

5 Section 1. Definitions. [~~For purposes of this regulation:~~]

6 (1) "Private fire protection service" means water service to support the  
7 operation of a private fire protection system, including private hydrants, automatic fire  
8 sprinkler systems, standpipes, and other appurtenances that a customer installs to  
9 assist in extinguishing fires.

10 (2) "Private fire service line" means a water line that is installed at the  
11 customer's expense and that extends from a water main to provide private fire  
12 protection service to a single customer, a single multi-unit building or complex, or a  
13 single commercial or industrial development.

14 Section 2. A utility may enter into a special contract with a customer regarding  
15 the allocation of costs for system improvements necessary for private fire protection  
16 service.

17 Section 3. A utility shall require a customer requesting private fire protection  
18 service to bear the cost of constructing a private fire service line that runs from the  
19 water utility's distribution or transmission main to the customer's property. The utility  
20 shall own and be responsible for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of the  
21 portion of a private fire service line that extends from the utility's distribution or  
22 transmission main through [tø] the utility's easement. The customer shall own and be  
23 responsible for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of the remaining portion of the

1 line.

2 Section 4. A utility shall permit a customer to connect a private fire protection  
3 system to a service line that serves the customer for other purposes, including domestic  
4 consumption, if the connection to the service line for the fire suppression system is on  
5 the customer's side of the customer's metering point [:

6 ~~(1) The connection to the service line for the fire suppression system is~~  
7 ~~beyond the customer's metering point, and~~

8 ~~(2) There is a separate shutoff valve subject to the utility's control].~~

9 Section 5. Rates for Private Fire Protection Services.

10 (1) A utility shall not assess a rate for private fire protection service that  
11 includes a component for water usage unless that component is based upon a  
12 customer's actual usage.

13 (2) A utility shall not assess a separate charge or fee for private fire protection  
14 service if the customer's private fire protection system is directly connected to a service  
15 line that serves the customer for other purposes.

16 (3) A utility shall assess a rate for service to a fire protection system that is  
17 separately connected to the utility's distribution system and that does not receive water  
18 service for any other purpose. The [This] rate shall recover, at least [a minimum], the  
19 cost of:

20 (a) Depreciation and debt service or return on utility investment in the  
21 utility facilities that directly connect the utility's main to the fire protection system;

22 (b) Expenses associated with periodic inspections to ensure against  
23 unauthorized use;

1 (c) Expenses associated with meter reading and billing, if a meter is  
2 installed for the fire protection system; and

3 (d) Expenses for maintenance, repairs, and inspection on the utility  
4 facilities that directly connect the utility's main to the fire protection system.

5 Section 6. A utility shall require a customer who receives private fire service  
6 through an unmetered connection to report:

7 (1) At least annually, his reasonable estimate of water usage for flushing,  
8 testing, or other purposes and the basis for his estimate; and

9 (2) Within one (1) month after the service's use to fight a fire, his estimate of  
10 the water usage to fight the fire and the basis for his estimate.

11 Section 7. (1) As a condition of service, a utility shall ~~[may]~~ require a  
12 customer who connects a private fire protection system to the utility's facilities, either  
13 directly or indirectly, to install double-acting backflow preventers.

14 (2) A utility shall have access to a customer's premises at all reasonable  
15 hours to inspect the customer's private fire protection system to ensure compliance with  
16 Section 7(1) of this administrative regulation.

17 Section 8. Fire Sprinkler Systems.

18 (1) A utility shall provide service dedicated solely to a fire sprinkler system  
19 without the use of metering equipment unless good cause related to the delivery or use  
20 of the service exists ~~[an alternative method is impractical]~~. If a utility installs a metered  
21 service for a fire sprinkler system, ~~[If an alternative method is impractical, a utility may~~  
22 ~~require a metered service for a fire sprinkler system and]~~ it may assess a fee for the  
23 cost of its installation that includes the cost for service tap, meter, and meter vault.

1           (2)    A utility may require a customer who connects a fire sprinkler system to its  
2   [his] water distribution system to make repairs ~~[conduct periodic maintenance, tests, or~~  
3   ~~inspections]~~ upon or improvements to his fire sprinkler system to correct any deficiency,  
4   defect or problem noted in any report of a test or inspection required by 815 KAR  
5   10:060 ~~[ensure that the fire sprinkler system does not adversely affect the water quality~~  
6   ~~or performance of the utility's system]~~.

7           (3)    A utility may require a customer who connects a fire sprinkler system to its  
8   water distribution system to report:

- 9                   (a)    The location of the fire sprinkler system;  
10                   (b)   A change in the fire sprinkler system's operating status;  
11                   (c)   The performance of required maintenance on the fire sprinkler  
12   system; and  
13                   (d)   The results of any ~~[required]~~ test or inspection of the fire sprinkler  
14   system required by 815 KAR 10:060.

15           (4)    A utility providing service that complies with 807 KAR 5:066, Section 5(1),  
16   shall not be required to increase water pressure levels to support fire sprinkler systems  
17   unless the Commission finds an increase is reasonable and necessary.

18           Section 9. A utility that permits a fire department to withdraw water from its water  
19   distribution system for fire protection and training purposes at no charge or at reduced  
20   rates shall:

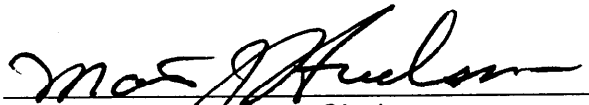
- 21                   (1)   Require a fire department to submit quarterly reports demonstrating its  
22   water usage for the quarter, and  
23                   (2)   State in its tariff the penalty to be assessed for failure to submit the reports

1 required by subsection (1) of this Section.

2 Section 10. Deviation.


3 For good cause shown, the Commission may permit a deviation from this

4 administrative regulation.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Martin J. Huelsmann, Chairman

Public Service Commission

DATE: 8.30.02

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Janie A. Miller, Secretary

Public Protection and Regulation Cabinet

DATE: 9/1/02



## REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS

Administrative Regulation #: 807 KAR 5:095

Contact Person: Gerald E. Wuetcher, Assistant General Counsel

(1) Provide a brief summary of:

(a) What this administrative regulation does: This regulation establishes rules for the assessment of charges for private fire protection services and the conditions that a water utility may impose, authorizes the assessment of system development charges by municipal and public water utilities, and specifies the requirements for applying to the Public Service Commission for authority to assess these charges. It further establishes rules for administering these charges and reporting on their collection and the use of the proceeds.

(b) The necessity of this administrative regulation: This proposed regulation will assist the Public Service Commission in enforcing the statutes, and is necessary to the Public Service Commission's authority to regulate utilities and enforce KRS Chapter 278.

(c) How this administrative regulation conforms to the content of the authorizing statutes: KRS 278.030 permits utilities to demand and collect fair, just, and reasonable rates for services. This regulation defines the circumstances when a water utility may impose a separate charge for private fire protection services and the cost components that should be recovered through a separate charge. KRS 278.170(3) permits utilities to provide free or reduced-rate water service to fire departments for fire protection and training purposes. This regulation establishes uniform reporting requirements for fire departments that make use of that service. KRS 278.280 provides that the Public Service Commission may prescribe rules for the performance of any service or the furnishing of any commodity. This regulation establishes the conditions under which a water utility is required to provide private fire protection services and the conditions that a water utility may impose upon a customer seeking fire protection service.

(d) How this administrative regulation currently assists or will assist in the effective administration of the statutes: This regulation establishes the conditions under which a water utility may assess a charge for private fire protection service and the requirements that a water utility may impose to provide that service. It specifies the cost components that must be recovered in any charge for private fire protection service. This regulation provides clear rules on the rates and conditions of service associated with private fire protection service and, therefore, will ensure fair and equitable treatment of all utility customers.

(2) List the type and number of individuals, businesses, organizations, or state and local governments affected by this administrative regulation: This regulation

will affect 121 water districts, 22 water associations, and 16 investor-owned water utilities and their customers.

(3) Provide an assessment of how the above group or groups will be impacted by either the implementation of this administrative regulation, if new, or by the change if it is an amendment: The impact of implementing this administrative regulation is limited. It will establish rules for the assessment of rates for fire protection services and the imposition of conditions for receiving that service. The proposed rules generally reflect practices that water utilities are currently following.

(4) Provide an estimate of how much it will cost to implement this administrative regulation:

(a) Initially: Implementation of the proposed amendment will not involve additional costs.

(b) On a continuing basis: No additional costs are expected.

(5) What is the source of the funding to be used for the implementation and enforcement of this administrative regulation: No additional funding is required.

(6) Provide an assessment of whether an increase in fees or funding will be necessary to implement this administrative regulation, if new, or by the change if it is an amendment: No increase in fees or funding is necessary.

(7) State whether or not this administrative regulation establishes any fees or directly or indirectly increases any fees: No.

(8) TIERING: Is tiering applied? (Explain why tiering was or was not used.) Tiering is not used in this proposed regulation. The conditions that give rise to the provision of fire protection services are not unique to any particular type or size of utility. Tiering is therefore inappropriate.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATION  
807 KAR 5:095  
AMENDED AFTER HEARING

(1) A public hearing on the Public Service Commission's Proposed Regulation 807 KAR 5:095 was held on July 23, 2002, at 9:00 a.m., in Hearing Room 1, Public Service Commission, 211 Sower Boulevard, Frankfort, Kentucky.

(2) The following people attended the hearing or submitted written comments on the proposed regulation:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representing</u>
Carl W. Breeding	American Water Works Association (Kentucky Section)
Damon Talley	Kentucky Rural Water Association
Gary Brown*	City of Bowling Green, Kentucky Fire Department
Jack Reckner*	City of Jeffersontown, Kentucky Fire Department
John Corso	National Fire Sprinkler Association

(3) Howell Brady, Hearing Officer, and Gerald Wuetcher, Assistant General Counsel, represented the Public Service Commission.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

(1) Requiring Metered Service for Fire Sprinkler Systems

(a) Comment: Mr. Talley stated that Section 8(1) of the proposed regulation is confusing and suggested that this section be revised to use language similar to that contained in the Public Service Commission's guidelines on fire protection services. Chief Brown expressed the same concern and made the same recommendation. The Kentucky Section of the American Water Works Association ("AWWA") stated that the section is confusing and that a utility should have the flexibility to require all services, including fire services, to be metered.

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\* Chiefs Brown and Reckner also represent the Kentucky Association of Fire Chiefs.

Response: The Commission agrees that the language of Section 8(1) is confusing and has modified the section to contain language similar to that contained in its Order of December 7, 2001 in Administrative Case No. 385.

The Commission believes that Section 8(1) adequately addresses AWWA's concerns for utility flexibility and has not made any modifications to permit unlimited discretion on a water utility's part. The use of metering equipment for fire protection services is generally not cost effective and should not be required absent compelling circumstances. The Commission's review of current water utility practices indicates that the installation and use of metering equipment for fire protection services is expensive. The cost of a meter and its installation varies with meter size. Water utilities responding to a Commission survey reported that metering equipment to measure fire flow ranges from \$20,200 for a 4-inch meter installation to \$21,450 for a 10-inch meter installation. These same utilities reported minimal usage and costs associated with fire protection services. The American Water Works Association describes the total quantity of water used for fire protection service as "minimal." See American Water Works Association, AWWA Manual M1: Principles of Water Rates, Fees and Charges 220 (5th ed. 2000). Metering may impede the effectiveness of some fire protection systems.

As to unauthorized use, theft, and leakage, less costly alternatives can be implemented to resolve these concerns. The water utility can conduct periodic inspections of fire protection systems for material leakage or unauthorized connections. It may seal sprinkler drains, hydrants and hose outlets and require the fire system owner to report when a seal is broken and to provide notice before testing through outlets on hydrants or sprinkler drains and the payment of an appropriate charge for resealing. See Cote and Linville, Fire Protection Handbook 17-57 – 17-58 (16th ed. 1986).

Provided good coordination and communication exists between the fire protection system owner, the local fire department, and the water utility, actual usage of most fire protection systems can be reliably estimated. For many fire events, the amount of water usage can be easily determined. Sprinkler systems, for example, are hydraulically calculated, with the flow charted for each individual sprinkler head. A comparison of alarm time and termination of the water flow by the responding fire department can yield an accurate measure of water usage. Similar estimates of water usage can be made for fire hydrants.

The Commission acknowledges that in some instances these methods will be unsuccessful or impractical. For example, the potential for unauthorized use or theft is much less where water service is being provided only for an automatic fire sprinkler system in a residence or small commercial establishment as opposed to an industrial

complex or large commercial center. In the latter, the fire protection system may consist of several hydrants, standpipes and pumps. Requiring metered fire protection service to that type of system is generally reasonable. In those instances, Section 8(1) permits a water utility to require water service to a fire protection system to be metered.

(2) Connecting a private fire protection system to a service line that serves a customer for other purposes.

(a) Comment: Chief Brown stated that Section 4(1) should be revised to clearly indicate where a customer may connect its private fire suppression system to its service line. He questioned the need for Section 4(2). He stated KAFC's concern that the existence of a separate shutoff could result in the inadvertent interruption of water to a fire protection system and trigger a false fire alarm.

(b) Response: The Commission agrees with these comments. It has modified Section 4 to state that a customer may connect its private fire suppression system to a service providing water service for other purposes if the connection is on the customer's side of the metering point. The Commission has also eliminated the requirement for a separate shutoff valve.

(3) Rate for Fire Protection Service.

(a) Comment: Chief Brown expressed concerns about Section 5(3). While not disputing a water utility's right to recover through its rates the cost of providing fire protection service, he stated that water utilities might, through a fire protection service rate, seek recovery of costs that are unrelated to fire protection service. Such a rate would discourage investment in and use of private fire protection systems.

(b) Response: The Commission shares Chief Brown's concerns. The purpose of Section 5(3), however, is to identify the costs that are suitable for recovery through a fire protection service rate. Any water utility that proposes to assess such rate must demonstrate its costs for providing fire protection service. Moreover, the present system of rate regulation established in KRS Chapter 278 will allow for customers and local fire officials to participate in any proceeding on a fire protection rate, examine the proposed rate and its cost underpinnings, and present evidence and argument to rebut the proposed rate. Any party dissatisfied with a Commission decision on this issue may seek judicial review of the Commission's action. Accordingly, the Commission does not believe any revision to Section 5(3) is necessary.

(4) Requirement for the use of double-acting backflow preventer.

(a) Comments: Chief Brown noted that, while Section 7 of the Proposed Regulation permits a utility to require the use of double-acting backflow preventers, existing administrative regulations may currently require the use of this equipment and that these regulations should be referenced in the Proposed Regulation.

(b) Response: 401 KAR 8:020 and 401 KAR 8:100 require the use of backflow preventers in some instances. Rather than reference these regulations, the Commission has revised the Proposed Regulation to require water utilities to require the use of this equipment as a condition for private fire protection service. It has further revised the Proposed Regulation to allow water utilities the right to access a customer's property at reasonable hours to ensure the customer's compliance with this condition.

(5) Required Inspections.

(a) Comment: Chief Brown suggested that Section 8(2) be revised to permit the acceptance of annual inspections that are conducted by licensed fire sprinkler contractors. He and Mr. Corso noted that the Kentucky State Fire Code currently requires a fire sprinkler system to be inspected at least annually. Reports of these inspections must be filed with the State Fire Marshal's Office. Messrs. Brown and Corso assert that these reports are an effective substitute for any inspection that a water utility may require. Requiring the submission of a copy of these reports rather than performance of another inspection would avoid unnecessary inspection and testing requirements.

(b) Response: The Commission agrees and has revised Sections 8(2) and 8(3) accordingly. References to utility required tests or inspections have been deleted from Section 8(2). The amended version allows utilities to require a customer to make repairs upon or improvements to his fire sprinkler system to correct any deficiency, defect or problem noted in any report of a test or inspection required by 815 KAR 10:060. Section 8(3) permits a utility to require a customer to report the results of any test or inspection required by 815 KAR 10:060. The Commission notes that the testing and inspection requirements of 815 KAR 10:060 do not apply to single-family residential structures. The revision will reduce a water utility's authority to inspect residential fire sprinkler systems. Since these systems are few in number and pose fewer problems for water utilities than those subject to the testing and inspection requirements of 815 KAR 10:060, the amendments are not expected to significantly affect any water utility.

(6) Penalties for Fire Departments that refuse to report water usage for fire protection and fire training purposes.

(a) Comment: Chiefs Brown and Reckner opposed Section 9(2)'s establishment of a penalty for fire departments that fail to report their water usage for fire protection and fire training purposes. They voiced concerns about the absence of standards for the assessment of any penalty. They noted that the assessment of any penalty against a fire department would divert funds from fire protection purposes and not be in the public interest.

(b) Response: The Commission disagrees. KRS Chapter 278 contains adequate protections to prevent a fire department from being assessed an unreasonable or unnecessary penalty. Before a utility may establish a penalty, it must submit its proposed penalty to the Commission for review. Fire departments would have the opportunity to present evidence and argument on the proposed penalty. Under the provisions of KRS 278.260, a fire department could seek Commission review of any assessment of a penalty that the fire department considered unfair, unreasonable, or unjust.

KRS 278.170(3) clearly evidences the General Assembly's intent that fire departments report their water usage for fire protection and training purposes. These reports enable utilities to more accurately account for their water and to discover water loss problems. They are a small cost for obtaining water at no cost from a utility. Many utilities, however, are reporting that fire departments are failing to make the required reports. Absent the assessment of a penalty, no clear enforcement mechanism exists to ensure compliance with these reporting requirements.

(7) Permitting customers to connect a private fire protection system to a service line that serves the customer for other purposes.

(a) Comment: The AWWA asserts that Section 4 of the Proposed Regulation should be amended to allow utilities to determine the size of service required to meet minimum fire protection standards. If this proposed amendment is not made as the AWWA suggests, the Proposed Regulation should "remove [the utility] from all potential liability for having a fire protection system installed that does not meet the minimum requirements as defined by the NFPA [National Fire Protection Association]."

(b) Response: The Commission finds no merit to AWWA's proposal and declines to make the requested amendments. Existing administrative regulations limit a utility's responsibility to providing water service at 30 pounds per square inch ("psi"). See Administrative Regulation 807 KAR 5:066, Section 5. The Proposed Regulation expressly provides that a utility is under no obligation or regulatory duty to provide additional water pressures to serve attached fire protection systems. Moreover, many

water utilities currently disclaim liability to provide fire protection services in their filed rate schedules. The Proposed Regulation would not change or prohibit this practice.

Moreover, the amount of water pressure available for a fire protection service is primarily a matter for the customer and the designer of the customer's fire protection system. The NAPA requires that the system be designed to match the pressures and flows available in the existing water supply. If the proposed system is unable to operate under the existing system conditions, then it will not be certified. The lack of certification will result in the denial of insurance coverage or the loss of right under existing state law to use the structure for certain purposes. The choice between designing and constructing a fire protection system that can effectively operate at existing system conditions or a fire protection system based upon a larger sized water service belongs to the customer, not to the water utility.



SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATION  
AND  
ACTION TAKEN BY THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Commission has carefully reviewed the comments offered and concludes that its proposed regulation is generally consistent with KRS Chapter 278. It will, however, amend the proposed regulation, as stated above, to address certain concerns and to clarify the regulation.

In response to the comments offered, the Commission will amend the regulation to correct minor drafting errors and to clarify the circumstances under which a water utility may require metered service for fire sprinkler systems and the types of reports and repairs that a utility may require of a customer who has a fire sprinkler system.

The changes to the proposed regulation are:

1. Page 1 line 5, Relates To, after "RELATES TO:" insert 278.010, 278.012, 278.015, 278.030, 278.040, 278.170(3), 278.280 and delete [~~KRS 278.030; KRS 278.040; KRS 278.160; KRS 278.170; KRS 278.230; KRS 278.280~~].

2. Page 1 line 8, Statutory Authority, after the words "STATUTORY AUTHORITY:" insert 278.040(3), 278.280(1) and delete [~~KRS 278.012; KRS 278.015; KRS 278.030; KRS 278.040; KRS 278.160; KRS 278.170; KRS 278.230; KRS 278.280~~].

3. Page 1 line 11, Necessity, Function and Conformity, after the word "KRS 278.040(3)" insert "authorizes the Commission to" and delete "[~~provides that the Commission may~~]".

4. Page 2 line 5, Section 1, after the word "Definitions" delete "[~~For purposes of this regulation:~~]".

5. Page 2 line 22, Section 3, after the word "main" insert the word "through" and delete the word "[~~to~~]".

6. Page 3 line 4, Section 4, after the word "if" insert "the connection to the service line for the fire suppression system is on the customer's side of the customer's metering point" and delete "~~.~~".

7. Page 3 lines 6 - 8, Section 4, delete the following:

~~(1) The connection to the service line for the fire suppression system is beyond the customer's metering point, and~~

~~(2) There is a separate shutoff valve subject to the utility's control.~~

8. Page 3 line 17, Section 5, after the words "connected to" insert "the".
9. Page 3 line 18, Section 5, after the word "purpose" insert "The" and delete "This".
10. Page 3 line 18, Section 5, after the word "at" insert "least" and delete "[a minimum]".
11. Page 4, line 11, Section 7(1), after the phrase "Section 7" insert "(1)".
12. Page 4, line 11, Section 7(1), after the word "utility" insert the word "shall" and delete the word "[may]".
13. Page 4, line 14, Section 7(2), insert the sentence:

(2) A utility shall have access to a customer's premises at all reasonable hours to inspect the customer's private fire protection system to ensure compliance with Section 7(1) of this administrative regulation.
14. Page 4 line 19, Section 8(1), after the word "unless" insert "good cause related to the delivery or use of the service exists" and delete the words "[an alternative method is impractical]".
15. Page 4 line 19, Section 8(1), after "." insert "If a utility installs a metered service for a fire sprinkler system," and delete "[If an alternative method is impractical, a utility may require a metered service for a fire sprinkler system and]".
16. Page 5 line 1, Section 8(2), after the word "to" insert its.
17. Page 5 line 2, Section 8(2), at the beginning of the line delete [his].
18. Page 5 line 2, Section 8(2), after the words "system to" insert make repairs and delete [conduct periodic maintenance, tests, or inspections].
19. Page 5 line 3, Section 8(2), after the word "upon" insert or improvements to.

20. Page 5 line 3, Section 8(2), after the words "system to" insert correct any deficiency, defect or problem noted in any report of a test or inspection required by 815 KAR 10:060 and delete [~~ensure that the fire sprinkler system does not adversely affect the water quality or performance of the utility's system~~].

21. Page 5 line 13, Section 8(3)(d), after the word "any" delete [~~required~~].

22. Page 5 line 14, Section 8(3)(d), after the word "system" insert required by 815 KAR 10:060.

23. Page 5 line 23, Section 9(2) after the word "in" insert its.